TOM ALLEN AND JOE GOSS.

The Coming Great Fight for the World's Championship.

HOW IT WAS ARRANGED.

To Be Fought Within One Hundred Miles of Cincinnati.

A Purse of Five Thousand Dollars To Go to the Winner.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1876. Tom Allen has arrived in Washington to keep an appointment and to give a sparring exhibition. The sporting world takes unusual interest in his movements just new on account of the great battle he is to fight next September. In fact, the contest between Allen, who is champion of England, has in a great measure revived public interest in the art of self defence. Of late years ost of the "prize fights" have been arranged for the sole purpose of taking in the public and the gate money, the proceeds of excursion tickets, &c., and seldom have any of the encounters occurred, although in sev eral notable instances scrub fights have taken place, and more than one bloody nose and darkened optic has

Allen, who is the hero of twenty battles in the twenty-four foot ring, was waited upon this evening by a representative of the HERALD desirous of learning the latest news about the match. Mr. Allen expressed himself as willing to be interviewed, saying that he had often been put through the process and always came out

"How came you to be the Champion of America?"

inquired the correspondent.
"By hard fighting for it," answered he, "and if you have time and are anxious to hear about them I will tell you of the battles in which I have participated.

"My first fight," said he, settling down to the task and wiping the copious sweat from his forehead "was with Jack White, in Birmingham district, Old England. I stood 5 feet 4% inches then in my stocking feet and was made up in proportion. I beat Jack in 10 rounds the fight lasting 30 minutes, for £5 a side. It was in April, 1861, I nghting at 132 pounds. Then in the Jones following I met and defeated Morris Connor, alias Wagner, for a stake of £5. The fight lasted 50 minutes and we fought 25 rounds, my weight then being 146 My next encounter was with Jack Gold for £15 a

side, and was also in Birmingham district, England, The fight was on January 10, 1862, and we had it for 1 hour and 5 minutes, fighting 25 rounds. I defeated him in a very pretty fight. Then I whipped Bill Rail, for £10 a side, in 11 rounds, occupying 40 minutes. So far I had a pretty successful run, but in the next fight I was beaten. I met Posh Prace May 28, 1862, and was whipped by him in 16 rounds, covering 50 minutes. This was for £10 a side. Follow lowing this I was braten by Bingy Rose on January 24, 1864, £50 being the stake. The fight lasted but 22 minutes, 10 rounds being tought. I had been beaten so badly by Price in 1862 that I was laid on the shelf until then. Then I met with another defeat, being beaten by Bob Smith, "the black," near Liverpool, on May 12 or the same year. This was a long, hard fight, lasting 3 hours and 47 minutes. We fought 110 rounds. On June 13, 1865, I met and defeated Jack Farkerson, £50 a side stake, tighting 9 rounds in 21 minutes. Then, on November 28, I beat Fosh Price, near Birmingham, in 70 rounds, lasting 2 hours and 5 minutes. On June 13, 1866, I beat George Isles, "the giant," for £50, in a 50-minute light of 17 rounds. This was exactly one year from the time I whipped Jack Parkerson, and A made three fights that I won in twelve months. My next light was with Joe Goss, the for the championship of the muddle weights of Eng land. The fight was for £200 a side. We fought 37 rounds in I hour and 57 minutes, but it was declared a "draw." darkness having set in and neither being able twenty-seven years of age and fought at 10 stone 6 lbs My height had increased from my first fight to five feet

My height had increased from my first fight to five feet ten inches and a half. The battle was in Wales, near Caronf. I never met him again in England, as I left the country.

Correspondent with again in England, as I left the country?

Allex—I anded here on July 22, 1867. My first light in this country was with Bill Davis, on January 12, 1869, hear St. Louis, Mo., for \$1,000 a side. We fougat forty reunds in forty minutes. He fell down every round, and thus rested twenty manutes out of the forty. I beat him flighting at 160 pounds. On February 17, 1869, i met and was beaten by Charley Gallagher, near St. Louis. This fight was also for \$1,000 a side. I was terribly whipped in the second round, in three minutes. You see he got in achance blow and completely knocked me out of time. It was a quick fight, and altogether too quick for me. Then I fought Wike McCool for the championship of America, for \$2,000 a side, on June 15, 1869. We had fought but eight rounds, in fourteen manutes, when some of McCool's trends broke in the ring and stopped the fight. This was near St. Louis, also, I next beat Charley Gallagher in twenty minutes, litteen rounds, for \$1,000 a side, on August 24, 1869. That year they kept me going all the time. I was next matched to light McCool again, for \$2,000, but he fortened the \$1,000 that he had put up.

On May 10, 1870, I was beaten by Jein Mace near New Orleans in eleven rounds, occupying forty-four minutes. He put my shoulder out in the tenth round and fad to stop. This was for \$2,500. My next encounter was when I whipped Jim Gamagher, near St. Louis, on Nov. 10, 1870, I staking \$1,000 to his \$500. The light line the minutes. We've rounds settly fourth of the point of the fourth of the first of the first of the first of the fourth of the first of the fi

rictory are?

ALLEN-I have confidence in my ability to get away with him. He could lick me wown I was a boy, but he can't do it now. My cloudes are good, barring all achievits, it will be the best night ever seen on this continent. My fight with Joe toes in England was looked upon as one of the flariest tights there for many years. In my first fight with him scenne was on my side, and that was the only way I coped with his auperior strength. I have beaten every man I ever met except two, and that is about as much as any men can say.

COMMENSIONDENT—What is your weight now, Mr. Allen?

Allen?

ALLEN—At present I weigh about 200 pounds, but by
the end of next month, after I have been trained a
little, it will come off. I expect by September to weigh
about 170 pounds naked. Joe will fight at about 100 or
165 pounds. The championship of the world is inrorved in the contest, and both of us will do all we can

get 14.

Correspondent—How does Goss stand with the memra of the prize ring in England?

ALLEN—Very good. He is the acknowledged chamon of England. He fought Jem Mace three times
at lieked him twice, the other being declared a draw,
e has fought fourteen battley and has won eleven of
em. He stands wed, and is an admitted good man,
here is no didy-dailying about him. He is bound to
that, and there are no tricks about him. He wants,
tel do, an up and down thing. You can make up
our mind, as we have done, that it will be a stabborn,
ell contested battle, and that we will have it nip and
ck for some time before it will be settled. The chamonship of the world is a big thing, and worth fighting
for

mespoxpent-Would it be asking too much where Control will take place?
ALLES (saughing)—Oh, no; it will take place at—well,
ALLES (saughing)—Oh, no; it will take place at—well,
annewhere within one hundred miles of Checkman,

"comewhere within one hundred miles of Checkman," s of agreement say. It was not agreement and I hope to meet a Himan correspondent I know I will. Joe Goss will train in Cinem-We will both go into active training about to of next month, sarring exhibition given by Allen and his sarring exhibition given by Allen and his

trainer, Madden, this evening, was well attended, and was in all respects a successful affair. Allen is enjoying the best of health, and says he never had better health or prospects in his life.

THE HARLEM REGATTA.

PROSPECTS OF A SPLENDID DISPLAY-FIFTY-SEVEN OARSMEN ENTERED FOR THE VARIOUS

On next Saturday the Harlem boat clubs will hold their annual regatta under the auspices of the Harlem Regatta Association. The clubs at present forming the New York Rowing, Dauntless, Athletic, Atalanta and Stock Exchange. All the clubs in the Association have made entries except the New York Stock Exchange, which club, although it bulled a six-oared gig race on the Regatta Association, now find it is unable to bear it, and have made no entry. The Atalantas enter their two best men for the Diamond sculis. Ackerman and Losee will work hard, no doubt, to capture the diamonds for the Atalantas. James Wilson, of the Nassau, will scall for the honor of his colors, and McCready, a good man, will be the representative of the Athletics. For the Junior scalls there are seven entries:—Foo:e and Robinson, of the Nassaus; Hernon, of the Nautilus; Sprague, of the Atalantas. This race promises to be well contested. Fer pair oars there are live entries. The Nassau puts in its famous pair, the present holders of the prize, Brown and Walker; the New York Rowing has a good pair in the two Lelands; the Athletic's pair, Stowe and Newton, are rowing in fine form, and will make hot work for somebody; Eustis and Downs, Wesleyan Coliege men, the Atalanta's pair, are most formidable, and Roach and Walsh, of the Nautilus, the light weights of the river, are rowing in fine pair, are most of its University six—Sprague, Sage, Boyd and Goodwin—it will try hard to maintain the past reputation of the college oarsimen. Opposed to the Columbias will be the Atalanta crew, consisting of Blake, Downs, Rodgers and Eestis, and the Athletic four, comprising Rathburne, Mack, West and Cone. The winners of this race will have to row hard, as all three crews are well trained, strong and determined on victory. In regard to preparation the Atalantas are ahead of their competitors and have advantages the other crews cannot boast of The Athletics are excellently disciplined, row well together and are in excellent form. The Columbias will go into the race under this disadvantage:—Goodwin has been rowing his men in a six for the University three-mile race, and all his practice has been for a long distance as compared with the mile straight away dash of the Harlem course. The Columbias will not, therefore, be as well prepared for next Saturday's event as their competitors. The six-oared gig race will bring out crews from the Nassau, New York Rowing, Deuntless and Athletics, and much interest centres in the result. Four of the two best men for the Diamond sculls. Ackerman and Losee will work hard, no doubt, to capture

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday :-Charlotte, International Yacht Club, of Detroit, Mr. W. L. Brooks, from New York for Greenwich, Conn. Restless, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. Kane, New York, cruising eastward; Arrow, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Edgar, from New York for New Rocholle.

Anchored off the Manhauset House, at Shelter Island, are the yachts Dreadnaught and Mystic.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE DARIEN ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT-IN-DYANS' GRAVES-COLOMBIAN TROUBLE ON THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION-THE BEMAINS OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL SHIPPED FOR NEW

The President of the Republic of Colombia has asked Congress for authority to contract with Mr. Authoine de Gogorza for the exploration of a route, and, if possible, the construction of an interoceanic ship canal across the Darien Isthmus.

The idea is popular and the authority will be granted.

The idea is popular and the authority will be granted.

GOLD FROM INDIANS' GRAVES.

More Indian graves (huaceas) have been found in Chiriqui, 4n this State. Many goiden trinkets and relies have been extracted of great value. The excavations in the next dry season will be extensive.

QUESTIONS OF EDUCATION AND THE CHERCH.

A war cloud looms in the Cauca, one of the States of this Union.

The conservative Catholic party, with the Bishop of Popayan at its head, has made the educational policy of the government the pretext for disaffection. An outbreak is predicted, and it is intimated that a general war may ensue for conservative supremacy.

BONGE TO THE BEAD.

The remains of the late Kear Admiral Napoleon Collins were conveyed to day from this city to Aspinwal to be embarked on the Acapulco for New York. A party of residents and a Colombian guard of honor accompany the remains.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA. Congress has empowered the Executive to settle th tisputes with Nicaragua soon, and in any way possi-

bie. The Costa Rican army on the frontier, 2,000 strong, under General Guardie. is ready for action.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. William Nanne has resigned his post of Superintendent of the Costa Rica Railroad, disgussed by the prevalent official and financial improvidence.

Mr. Friedrick Labman, the German Consul, a merchant and brother, in law of the President, is now the

Internal peace is not yet restored in Hondur Medina and Leiva are still contending for the mastery. Señor Leiva still occupies the Departments of Olancho

NICARAGUA. A state of siege was declared on the 11th of May and

martial law proclaimed on the 13th.

Invasion is expected.

Mr. Withamson, the United States Minister, who went to Costa Rica as a mediator, had returned.

Ex-President Falle has gone to California

Gonzales, Brioso and others are in Nicaragua. The definitive treaty of peace with Guatemala was ratified on the 8th of May. It provides for the unification of their fereign policy, common accord in action on all general matters, offensive and defensive alliance, extradition of criminals and the expuision of the Jesuits.

An extraordinary meeting of Congress for the 15th inst, has been called to increase the export duty on

Daza has been proclaimed President by the army. The revolution was effected on the 4th uit, on which date President Prias and his Ministers were imprisoned.

Much alarm reigns in La Paz, through the streets of which city the troops were continually passing and t is said that all kinds of excesses have been com-

Yesterday afternoon, at Germania Hall, No. 291 Bowery, assembled a very large and somewhat demonstra-tive representation of the Typographical Union. A very long session was held, during which there was a great deal of discussion, but at adjournment all par-tics seemed satisfied with the aspect of affairs and disties seemed satisfied with the aspect of affairs and dis-posed to make the action of the organization unani-mous. The occasion of the meeting was a recent con-ference between a committee from the union with one from the employers engaged in the book and job-trade, in which the latter made certain propositions tending to compromise the differences between them, and calculated to put an end to the strikes occurring from time to time. Yesterday these propositions were submitted to the union, and after some opposition re-ceived its sanction. Some special business touching the organization's rules was then transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

A NEW FAGIN.

Two boys, named Mortimer Sullivan, aged thirteen years, of No. 55 Park street, and Archibald White, aged seventeen, of No. 65 James street, were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a gold watch at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a gold watch and chain value \$160 from Mr. Jonas Silver, of No. 144 East Sixty-fifth street. Louis Brown, of No. 182 Elizabeth street, was charged with receiving the property. Knowing it to have been stolen. The evidence given in the case showed that the watch was sold to Brown for \$18. Subsequently the boys became frightened and saked Brown to give them the watch back in order that they might return it to the owner. Brown said that the could not return the watch but would become bail for them in the event of their being arrested, and would see that they were not, punished. Brown was committed in \$2.000 bail, which be formshed. The boys were held for trial.

FIRE IN CHRYSTIE STREET.

At half-past five o'clock vesterday morning, a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 17 Chrystie street, occupied by Paulice Quach as a fancy goods store. The damage to stock will amount to \$1,200 and to building ston Insured in the West Chester Company for \$1,500, During the fire Charles Quach was severely burned. He was sent to Bellevue Respirat. THE VIENNA RECORD.

CALL BY CONGRESS ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE-DELAY IN FURNISHING THE PAPERS-THEIR DISCLOSURE OF THE THEORIES AND PRACTICE VIRTUALLY SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT TOUCHING APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE AND THE TAKING OF MONEYS-THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-On the 20th of March the House of Representatives, with no dissenting voice, called upon the Secretary of State for the papers relating to the Vienna scandal, and the country is not yet advised of the honorable Secre-tary's response. The apology heretofore made by the papers from the country was that "the whole subject was painful to the President," and it is rumored tha personal influences have been employed to persuade the House not to give them to the country. Why the By the report the management of the Chief Commissioner was scrutinized and condemned, not on disputed charges, but on admitted facts, and especially on cer-tain theories and practices stated by the Chief Commissioner himself as clearly as if he had spoken in answer to a supreme command, "Speak, that I may know

government recalled the scandal to the attention of the world and announced its reversal of its earlier policy and of the judgment of the Special Commission; and it thus invoked the maxim, "Respondent superior"-let the principal answer. The government by that act tance. It is now more than a record of what the Chief Commissioner to Vienna said and did there; it is the record of what the government at Washington approves

The record will develop its views of the qualifications essential for high appointments, and its ideas of morality in the granting of concessions and the taking of moneys. It will show by precept and in practice the degree of honesty and efficiency which are held to be sufficient in our foreign service.

It is essential to vindicate the truth of history and to fix the responsibility of the official corruption at Vienna. It was said of Louis Napoleon, "Il ne parie jamais-it ment toujours," and the champion apologists of the Vienna scandal might safely claim a share in the unstinted tribute to the French monarch-"He never speaks; ne always lies."

The publication is especially due to the gentlemen to whom the government appealed when the irregularities of the commission compelled its suspension, and to whom it has been attempted to transfer the ed to correct. Colonel Cannon and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, with Mr. Schultz, who was the friend and bondsman of Chief Commissioner Van Buren, and Mr. Garretson, the successor of Mr. Schultz, all united in the memorial to Congress on which General Ward moved for the production of the papers.

Mr. Garretson, of Ohio, has died since the petition was presented, and I cannot allude to that gentleman without paying a passing but heartfelt tribute to his ability, fidelity and exactness as a Commissioner and to his integrity and ammability as a man. To-day the call for the papers comes not only from the living but from the dead, as from the fresh grave at Cleveland the last Chief Commissioner protests against the mutilation of the record and demands the truth. The resolution offered by General Ward by unani-

mous consent was as follows:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House the report of the special communicate to this House the report of the special commission appointed to supervise the commission to the Vienna Exposition, together with the correspondence of Mr. Jay, hale Miniser to Austria, with the Chief Commissioner and with the Department of State, os the subject of the American department, together with such other papers and accounts relating to that business as may be necessary for a complete understanding thereof; and that the Secretary of State be further requested to asivise the House what papers and reports connected with the Vienna Exposition are now preparing for publication under the direction of the department, and what amount, if any, remains unexpended of the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress for the representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition.

The petition showed "that an event so unprecedented mous consent was as follows:-

The petition showed "that an event so unprecedented as the suspension by the President of a national commission representing in an international exposition the art, industry, science, and culture of the American people did not pass unnoticed at home or abroad; that the result of the governmental investigation into the caures and extent of the irregularities demanding the suspension has not been made known, excepting by ex parte statements and mutilated extracts, which have not enabled the country to judge where lay the responsibility for this national disaster; and that it seems due to the country at large, to the mass of exhibitors, and to officers of the government concerned in the matter, including the suspended commissioners, that the entire record should be submitted to public scrutiny: that it is believed that the accounts will show a large unexpended balance of the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress and the country special reports of scientists upon particular branches of the exposition, such reports, if unaccompanied by the correspondence and re oorts now asked for, would give no idea of the administration and operation of the American department."

Congress can see at a glance that in the theories and practice which, after they had been condemned by the Special Commission, were revived and sanctioned by he government, may be found the key to the loo and unseemly policy which has tainted our civil service and brought disgrace upon our national name, and which still seeks to suppress records, to conceal guilt, to shield criminals, and to excuse and dogmatize the crimes which they have committed.

It is said that Dr. Sam Johnson on one occasion. when Mr. Windham, who had been appointed secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, modestly expresse wirtness doubt whether he could bring himself to practise the acts which were supposed to be employed in that position, replied encouragingly, "Don't afraid, sir; you will soon make a very pretty rascal."

Were there occasion for manufacturing rascals, great or small, for our civil service, foreign or domesticmen to verify the remark that in America there is nothing too high to be aimed at and nothing too low to be done-it would be difficult to conceive a plan more imp'e and effective than the two rules which the Chief issioner practised in his selection and instruction for the acting assistants who were to represent at Vienna to the assembled nations the highest civilization of the American people.

THE THEORY OF APPOINTMENTS. "I have repeatedly stated," said the Chief Commisstoner, "to different Assistant Commissioners when I have appointed them, that I held in my hand the power of suspension, which I should not fail to exercise at Vienna if I had good reason to believe them guilty of any impropriety." Various rules have been given by statesmen in ancient and in modern times for guidance in the responsible duty of official appointments. Jefferson, the arst chief under the constitution, of the Department of State, which commissioned the agents who were thus cautioned on their appointment. was accustomed to ask the simple questions, "Is he houest? is he capable? is he faithful?" An older authority has said, "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating ovetousness." But the language of the Chief Commis sioner to his assistants indicates small faith in their nonesty, capability and fidelity, their fear of God and their hate of covetousness, but it implies, on the other hand, a clear conviction that their characters, so far from commanding confidence, inspired him with anxiety and justified his threats. Of the theory of appointments thus expounded by the

Chief Commissioner the Special Commission remarked in their report :-

"The language which General Van Buren says held toward the Commissioners to whom he aliudes in dicated unmistakably his opinion of their character, his fears of their misconduct and his estimate of their self-respect." And the report found "no apology for his not having selected in every instance gentlemen the American people, with whom General Van Buren would have been spared all fears of national dishonor

THE TAKING OF MONEYS. Having, under his theory of appointments, secured certain assistants whom he neither trusted nor re-

spected, the Chief Commissioner laid down a rule of conduct fitted to pervert a saint. He said: "General Mayer asked me if there would be any im "General Mayer asked me if there would be any impropriety in borrowing \$500 from Mr. Hitzel, who had expressed a readiness to loan it to him. I replied that I could not see any impropriety in his borrowing from Hitzel any more than from any one cise. * * I thought at the time that it was a pure'y commercial to the people and to the public morals. I among the first of the fight of the people and to the public morals. I was a pure'y commercial Katonan, N. Y., June 8, 1876.

transaction, like borrowing from a bank or any indi-

He subsequently in his pamphlet (page 22) referred igain to the parallel between Hitzel and a bank, which the Special Commission had failed to recognize.

Hitzel had been objected to by Mayer and Stiasny at

waiter in Mayer's camp at New York, "an industrious, hard-working man, but very rough." But the objections to Hitzel vanished when he was

looked upon as "a bank," and, on the advice thus given, \$500 was obtained from him by General Mayer, who handed it over to his chief, and subsequently Hitzel paid in three checks \$500 more. Hitzel, in his tes timony, all reference to which is omitted in the so called "abstract of evidence" prepared in the State partment and prefixed to the lithographed volume of e evidence and report, denied that he had offered to Department and prefixed to the litt make any loan, or that it had been asked for as a loan He said, "The only thing Mayer said was that he was short of money; never said it was a loan or would be

From the remark of Hitzel to another witness, "I've paid those suckers \$1,000 and they wanted another \$1,000 out of me," it seems that he derived but small satisfaction from the argument that it was a legitimate business operation. Mayer clearly approved the rule, and Mr. Jewett, who was asked by General Van Buren to become the partner of Hitzel, testified that General Mayer had suggested "that we should pay something on the ground that we were going to make money, and that anything we chose to do for General

Van Buren and himself would be accepted."

Messra, Boehm & Wiehl, who had secured concessions for three bars, contributed in larger measure, and their last loan, according to General Van Buren, was obtained by Mayer without his knowledge and quietly pocketed by Mayer alone. This General Mayer denied, insisting that his chief had been cognizant of the whole affair and had taken away Stiasny, the third acting Commissioner, while it was being arranged, and that General Van Buren had had a part of this very money to pay his expenses at Wasnington. General Van Buren admitted having received, while at Washington, from Mayer moneys for which he had written, but of the amount he had no recollection, and while he was in debt to Mayer for moneys advanced by him he said. "I do not know where General Mayer got his money; I had hard work to get my own;" and the only thing that seemed clear was that if Hitzel and the rest served as involuntary chief of the commission. Into the question of veracity between the chief and his first assistant the Special Commission declined to enter, rest-ing their report upon undisputed facts and admitted theories. It is difficult to understand the attra tion which led the government to pity and em brace the vice it had condemned; for even if we could eve, with Burke, that "Vice itself loses half its evil by losing all its grossness," the corruption in our com-mission to Vienna had a grossness peculiarly its own, and one made more repulsive by contrast with the re-spectability and culture by which it was surrounded.

Mr. Stiasny, the youngest of the three acting Com-nissioners at New York, to whom was allotted \$5,000 each, while their associates received but \$1,500, and who having volunteered to act without pay, said, "I don't know why they gave me the same salary with General Van Buren," gives in another part of his testimony a glimpse of the Commissioners in council, which, curiously enough, recalls, although with a difference, Dickens' sketch of the den of Fagin, with his sharp boys, giving lessens to the perplexed Oliver. He said, "General Mayer one day had a quarrel with Hitzel. I don't know what it was all about, for in all the matter with the restaurant men I was kept in the dark. It was always done with closed doors or when I was not present. That day, when Hitzel had gone, General Mayer told me about it. He said Hitzel had loaned or paid \$1,000 and wanted it back. I told him such things would take the prestige off the commission, and that if

had better be out of the way when the restaurant natters were up, as it might cost my head." The policy of concealment exhibited by the government in suppressing the record, misrepresenting it by an inexact and imperfect abstract, with omissions of evidence and perversions of the report, and the publication of a truthless charge against members of the Special and Temporary Commissions, have combined, with the sanction given to the management, to strengthen the idea that the government dislikes the exposure of official irregularities, and that an indiscreet agents of official extortion and corruption may, in the language of General Mayer, cost them their heads.

I had \$1,000 to give away I would pay the man out of my own pocket. * * * General Mayer said to me that

As exhibiting the grounds on which the extortions at Vienna were submitted to and the light in which they were viewed by the parties who paid the money, the cophic and contemptuous tone touching the integrity of

He was asked, "Why, when you paid the last thousand dollars and was assured by General Mayer that it would be repaid, did you think that it never would be

Mr. Boehm said, "In the liquor business we used to ot them back, and that is the reason why we did not expect to get this money back. There was an arbitrary law by which any wholesale or retail liquor dealer could be closed up, on the score of irregularity, for ten or twenty days, when, no charge being made, they were released, but without redress. We were under perpetual threat of having our business disturbed."

Q. What analogy was there between such a case and

A. Simply that I believe very little in the integrity of government officials in New York-that is, concern-

Some light, perhaps, is thrown upon the analogy be tween the two cases by a remark of General Van Buren when he said, "I told him (Hitzel), as I had told Bochm, that I intended their places to be under the strictest surveillance, and that if any disorder or irregplarity should occur there I should not besitate to recommend their being closed. I repeated this to them

Thus in our Republic, under such theories, does official corruption create a set of potty despots, who, punity to political influence, practise their extortions upon American citizens, as the agent of the State Department likened to "banks" the concessionaires at Vienna, and as the late head of the War Department, oost traders at the West u on the soldiers on the fron tier and the Indians on the Plates.

The Special Commission in their report declared "the inherent and absolute impropriety of national officers, representing the dignity and honor of the country, ther demanding or accepting money under the nam of a loan, or for whatever purpose or pretence, from the grantee of a restaurant already indebted to them for his permit, and who, during the term of the Expe sition, would be more or less dependent on their favor.'
In the principle and practice thus denounced by the eport and rewarded by the government, lies the seed of the corruption which at Vienna dishonored the Department of War at Washington, and which has marked on centennial year as one when the telegraph, distancing e sun and anticipating the hours, has circled th earth with one continuous strain of the official villanies of America. As every principle contains within self the germ of a prophecy, it is not difficult to fore see the effect on the purity and fame of the Republic if these vicious theories shall continue to infect its civil high executive officers of State can in the least extenuate the guilt or diminish the danger attendant upon the toleration and approval of practices so disreputable and immoral. Burke once said, "The Minister comes down in state, attended by creatures of all denomina-President nor head of a department can reasonably expect his agents to have clean hands and to com mand the confidence and regard of the people at home and the respect of the world beyond, so long as it is understood that the extortion practised at Vienna, on the theory that each official may borrow from a subor-dinate as if he were "a bank," is approved, recompensed and protected at Washington.

Does the President rightly understand that this, thing has been covered up on the plea that it is painful to himself? And is he ready to leave as his legacy to his countrymen the theories and practices exposed by the record? Whatever the resolve of the Presi-

EXHIBITION.

The Centennial Commission Declared a Merely Supervisory Body.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Opinions of Charles O'Conor, Abraham Browning, W. L. Hirst and Others.

EVILS OF DIVIDED POWER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1876.

the opening of the Exhibition is the conflict of au-thority between the United States Centennial Comission and the Centennial Board of Finance. The Commissioners, who were appointed under act of Congress by the Governors of the different States, had very ittle to do with the preliminary arrangements of the Exhibition and almost nothing to do with the raising of the necessary funds. Some of them represent States which did not contribute \$20 and did not display any interest whatever in the matter. So the Board of Finance did the hard work, and has the responsibility of success or failure. This was all very satisfactory to the Commissioners, who when they came to Philadelphia at the opening of the Exhibition generously sanctioned what had been done and signified their readiness to take charge of the celebration at once. This they did by attempting to appoint all the officers and by voting themselves to pay. That body was weak enough to yield in part to this demand, and has probab y paid salaries without any rebellious under the arrogance of the Commis sioners, and determined to resist. The natural but there was a well founded reluctance to disgrace the fairs through the courts. The Board of Finance, therefore, resolved to submit the disputed points to some of the ablest lawyers in the country, among whom are Charles O'Conor, of New York; Aoraham Browning, of Camden; ex-Chancellor B. Williamsen and Cortland Parker, of New Jersey; John C. Bullitt, Henry Warton, William Henry Hawle, Richard L. Ashurst, Richard C. McMurtrie and William L. Hirst, of this city. To these gentlemen the following questions were submitted:—

WHAT THE LAWYERS DECIDE.

I am of opinion that, as its executive body, the Board of Finance has the sole power of appointment to office in reference to the conduct and management of that Exhibition, except as to judges and examiners. The laborers, servants, policemen and all bigher agents, as, for instance, the Directo General, if such an officer be needful, are appointable by the Board of Finance. It also has the title to and custody of the buildings and other property employed in the enterprise.

Mr. Hirst declares:—

I have no doubt whatever that the office of Centennial Commissioner is an honorary office, conferred upon the officer as a mark of distinction by the Governor of the State and the President of the United States, and the officer can receive no pay of compensation whatever, either for his expenses or support, from the Board of Finance. If that Board has heretofore, to promote harmony, submitted to such an action, their high character justifies the belief that they will be anxious to correct the abuse in future. I also think that the Commissioners have no control whatever over the trust moneys in the hands of the Board of Finance, who are under a duty to account, and that the Board has a right to limit the number and to regulate the appointment of employes.

the act of Congress, says:—

The Congress did not therefore, provide any compensation for the Commissioners or their officers, but, on the contrary, prohibited its being paid out of the only treasury over which Congress had control. Consequently it inten ed that their services should be gratuitous or bondrary. The Commissioners accepted their appointment on such terms and are bound by them. The powers of the Commissioners, in my view, are those of a supervisory character. They are a kind of national committee to see that the proceedings are conducted with the propriety and dignity befitting the nation. They are neither mercenary nor fiscal.

shown will result in a serious loss to the received in the Exhibition, and will no doubt at some future time be receive investigation.

To-day a great many people wandered around the Centennial grounds, looking through the gates and wishing they could get in. It was a charming day to visit the great display, for though it threatened a thanderstorm in the atternoon the clouds passed over and were succeeded by a fine cool breeze. Upon what just principle these thousands of well dressed, orderly, caltured citizens were excluded from the grounds, it would be hard to discover. There may be some terrible errine in the art gallery on Sunday, which on secular days is unseen, or perhaps there is sin in the main building. Some people say that the Chinese worship Joss there and that the Japanese perform holy rights to Boodha on Sundays, and that the managers fear that the Christian people of Philaiciphia might be perverted by these location ecremonies. But the visitors seemed quite ready to run the risk, and the complaints were numerous. They retired in good order, however, to break the Sabbath in the Park by looking at ungody

disappointment by sundry beers and mint juleps in the neighboring hotels. All the hotels were gloomy. The sundry law deprives them of a large custom from the country and the cities near Philadelphia, and practically limits their week to five days. The rule of the Commissioners about Sunday is one of the greatest blows to the popularity of the Exhibition, and will be recognized hereafter as the principal element of its predestined financial failure.

The HUNGARIAN OFALS.

After the visitor to the main Exhibition building has looked in vain in the American departments for anything very striking in the way of artistic work let him go to the Austrian-Hungarian section and look at the beautiful display of opals from the government mines in Hungary—the only mines in the world, by the way, where really fine only mines in the world, by the way, where really fine only mines in the stibilits in the building. Several cases are filled with appealment of these singular jewels in the Hungarian section of these singular jewels in the Hungarian section in the rough to two exquisite cames likenesses of the Emperor and Empress of Austria. These latter specimens are really triumphs of art work, as it was formerly deemed impossible to engrave successfully upon as son a stone as the opal, set in a bracelet and surrounded with emeralds, rubes and brilliants, representing the national colors of Hungary. The Empressing the national colors of Hungary. The Empressing the generatest care and patience by one of the best artists in Austria, who occupied over two years in his task. I can well believe what i was told by the officials, that these two engraved opals are the finest specimens of their kind in he world. The largest opal known is contained in another case. It weighs 602 carais and is the Koh-i-noor of opals, but, like the Koh-i-noor, there are smaller gems that have as much fire the gravity in products of nature from their beginning up through their growth in crystal form until the tim when decay begins, a period of time covering

rection of the family of Libanka, Ludwig Riter Goldschmit von Libanka being at present in charge of them.

The opal is a water product, but in what manner and by what subtle alchemy its beautiful colors are developed is a mystery that is one of nature's secrets. All that scientists can tell us is that the water in which the opals form runs through rocks holding gold, silver, nickel, sulphur, iron, antimony, cumabar and other minerals. The getting out of the opals is performed by 400 men, laboring alternately day and night under the superintendence of Mr. Libanka. Like many other luxurious and beautiful trinkets enjoyed by the rich, the wearer little knows the patient labor, the perils, the time and the retnaed skill by the miner, the lapidary and the engraver necessary to the preparation of every single beautiful stone beliefe it is ready to be set by the jeweler. Some curious things might be written about the prejudice often entertained against wearing opals by people who ought to know better, but who believe in the superstition that they bring ill luck upon the wearer. This singular notion is said to have originated in Spain some twenty years ago and to have culminated in France under the last Napoleon. It is a compliment to the general intelligence of Americans to know that it is not so often heard of in this country. This superstition, however, must be dying out, as the opal is said to be the favorite jewel of the ladies of the English court, Queen Victoria herself rarely wearing other jewels in public. England is now the best market for the product of the opal mines, next to which are Germany and Austria; and as the demand is said to be increasing yearly, while the supply is diminishing, the merchantable value of the lewels is on the increase.

THE CENTENNIAL AND THE SAB-

We have formally invited the whole world to the double diamond wedding of America and Liberty. Our guests at this Centennial feast are invited to observe the progress made by the youngest of the nations, and to compare the product of our institutions with those of their own. The invitation so frankly given has been as frankly accepted. The civilized world has for the time planted little colonies around the hall where the Declaration of Independence was first published to the world by those who risked a felon's death to give

There is no occasion to apologize for our just price in what has been accomplished by us in the first hun the content and account of the content of the conte dred years of our national existence, nor is there any arrogance in our invitation to the nations to come and compare with us. But the offer involves a essarily a willingness to submit to a capild

to improve public morals as it is clearly arbitrary and unconstitutional, is a proposition too plain to require argument.

The holiday afforded on Decoration Day showed how eager our busy working people are to avail themseives of their rare opportunities for improvement. Thousands of clerks and others, to whom the Centennial has been but as the feast of Tantaius, crowded the cars from this city alone, and the receipts at the Exhibition inhibition in the extent of the exprision of the workingmen have been subjected by this latter day robbery of their ancient holiday. If it be contended that those employed in the Exhibition need rest, their places could easily be filled in Sundays by others who, in these hard times, have only too little labor; or the machinery might be left in repose, and only such force retained as necessary for the protection of the articles on exhibition. If moral reform and the good of society is the oblicet really sought the practice of the whole Christian world outside of Great Britain and America points out the obvious course to be pursued at the Exhibition and throughout the country for the next six months and for all time. Increase the facilities for innocent and healthful recreation and improvement of the workingman's only holiday. Seek to reform hit tastes by surrounding him on that day with opportunities to cultivate masic and the kindred arts. Oper your galieries and your libraries, and in proportion at you reliable his standard of religious thought. Yours truly,

Pailadelphia, June 5, 1576.